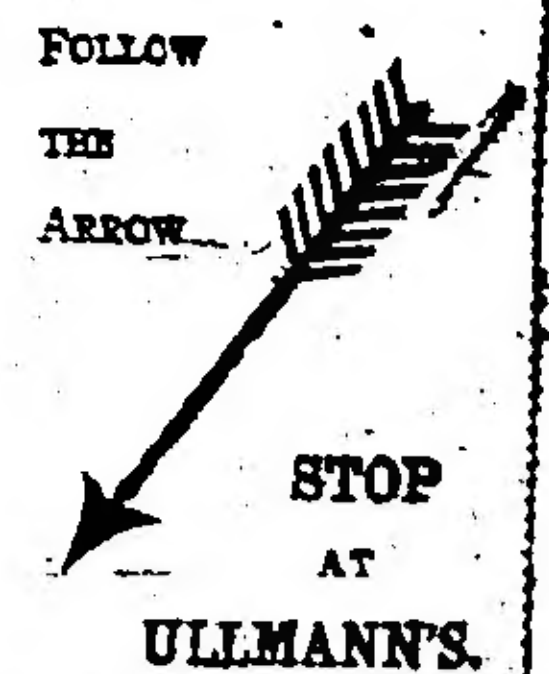


LOOK!  
AUGUST VICTOR  
RECORDS  
HAVE ARRIVED AT  
MOUTRIE'S.

# The China Mail.



September 15, 1921 Temperature 80 Barometer 29.65 Rainfall 0.00 in. Humidity 77. September 15, 1920, Temperature 77

No. 1836: 四拜禮 號五十九月一年一十二百九千一英 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1921, 日四十月八酉辛次歲年十國民華中 PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

## BUSINESS NOTICES

### ARRIVED



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(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE)

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Tailors  
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A MODERN  
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"EMPIRE" FLUSH  
CLOSET  
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BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF  
**GALLE**  
JUST RECEIVED  
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**J. ULLMANN & CO.**  
HONGKONG

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

"RUSSIAN CAUSE"

DR. NANSEN'S STIRRING APPEAL TO BRITISH PEOPLES.

"GIVE GENEROUSLY AND GIVE NOW."

CALAMITY WHICH CHALLENGES THE VERY HEART OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, September 14.  
The following is the call to the British peoples on behalf of the "Russian cause," issued by Dr. Nansen from Geneva on September 10—"millions in Russia are confronted with imminent death. Famine and pestilence are taking merciless toll. The calamity is almost without parallel and challenges the very heart of the world. Timeliness is the prime essential in dealing with it. The distribution of supplies in the actual famine areas, and in these alone, is safeguarded convincingly, for adequate and binding guarantees have been offered by the Russian Government, which guarantees have been approved by a joint council of the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies. These guarantees include the admission into Russia of a representative or representatives of the Russian famine relief fund in Great Britain to supervise and control the distribution of relief material.

### NOBLE OPPORTUNITY.

"There remains only the formidable problem of finance. Given some prompt and adequate solution of that and the bulk of these stricken people may yet be saved. In these circumstances I appeal directly to the peoples of the Imperial British Commonwealth who have heretofore responded with a fine spirit of helpfulness in such emergencies to subscribe generously to the national fund organised by the Russian famine relief committee. There has never been a nobler opportunity than the present to render a like unreckoning service. The resources within the British Empire are not lacking for meeting this emergency, but those who possess these resources in money and in food must give generously and give now." Signed: Fridtjof Nansen, High Commissioner.

### CONTRIBUTION FROM THE COLONIES.

The Russian famine relief fund under the presidency of the Lord Mayor of London represents an attempt to ensure that British response throughout the world to Russia's cry for help shall be securely administered. National or other funds for this purpose throughout the Empire agreeing to fall into line with an all British effort would enable British help for Russia to be sent as one contribution for safe administration solely by British representatives in the areas affected by Dr. Nansen. The contributions from each dominion or colony would remain distinct and be earmarked, but the British effort would be a united one before the world. National or other contributions from overseas may be addressed to the Lord Mayor, Mansion House, London, if this action commends itself to those in charge of them.

### IRISH PEACE MOVES.

SINN FEIN CABINET APPROVES REPLY TO PREMIER.

FIVE PLENIPOTENTIARIES APPOINTED.

LONDON, September 14.  
The two Sinn Fein envoys did not present a letter to Mr. Lloyd George. They were merely deputed to discuss certain difficulties. They returned this morning to Dublin where Daib Eireann sat for 24 hours. A private session to-day unanimously approved the Sinn Fein Cabinet's reply to Mr. Lloyd George and the "view of a possible conference with representatives of the British Government." The Cabinet ratified the appointment of five plenipotentiaries, namely, Messrs. Arthur Griffith (chairman), Michael Collins, Barton, Gavan Duffy, and Commandant Duggan. The last named is deputy for Meath and Louth.

### ELECTRIC POWER FEAT.

TRANSMITTING CURRENT WITHOUT LEAKAGE INTO AIR.

PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, September 14.  
The General Electric Company reports that for the first time in history it "generated and transmitted an excess of a million volts pressure by transformer equipment designed along standard lines with current at ordinary household efficiency of sixty cycles per second." It found it possible to send current over wires without prohibitive waste due to leakage into the air. It is claimed that this test confirms the view that it is commercially feasible to use considerably higher voltage in the transmission of power and indicates the extent of long-distance transmission beyond limits hitherto believed possible.

### CONSTANTINOPLE PLOT.

SERIOUS SITUATION AVERTED IN TIME.

LONDON, September 14.  
Telegrams from General Harington show that the plot mentioned on September 13, was widespread. Up to the present none of the leaders has been arrested but persons have been detained found to be in touch with the Kemalists. They endeavoured to play on the Moslem feelings of the Indian troops amongst whom large quantities of seditious pamphlets were spread. They also aimed at assassinating the Sherikul Islam and other prominent Turkish officials, as well as allied military leaders. The situation was undoubtedly serious, but there is reason to believe that the movement was stopped in time.

BRITISH SQUADRON LEAVE: HOLY AND  
COMPLIMENTS EXCHANGED AT FAREWELL DINNER.

AMSTERDAM, September 14.  
The Dutch Navy gave a dinner in honour of the British Fleet. Cordial speeches were exchanged. Admiral Hodge recalled past British and Dutch wars, said that they fought like gentlemen and sportsmen, which must tend to favour friendly relations in the future.  
LATER.  
After visiting the state museum, Rear Admiral Hodge said farewell to the Netherlands officers on board his flag ship, H.M.S. "Coventry," after which the British squadron sailed for Edinburgh.

## THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/8 7/8  
To-day's opening rate 2/8 7/8

## TOBACCO DUTIES.

RETAILERS' RESPONSIBILITIES.

MUST PROVE PAYMENT.

When two Chinese retailers were prosecuted at the Police Court last week for alleged evasion of duty on large quantities of cigarettes the Magistrate (Mr. G. N. Orme) adjourned the case in order to consider the effect of the plea put in by the defence that the retailer had no means of knowing whether duty had been paid or not.

Giving his decision on the point yesterday, Mr. Orme said he had had access to the law at Home and he found it was very hard on the defendants in the case of tobacco and all dutiable articles. The law absolutely insisted that persons having dutiable goods should, themselves, prove that those goods had complied with the law and had paid the duty required. If it was more difficult, here, to comply with the law, then, he was afraid, the only thing to do was to hurry on such steps as might put retailers in a better position—for instance, obtaining a system of marking goods which had paid duty.

The law at Home was quite strict on the subject and there were cases in which the judges had been very insistent that persons having dutiable goods must put themselves in the position to show officers of the Crown that the goods had paid the proper duty. Sections 14 and 15 of the Ordinance followed the Home law on the subject so that the defence, in the two cases before him, would have no reason to complain, except on the one point he had mentioned.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, (who appeared for one of the defendants) said that one difference between the United Kingdom and Hongkong was that at Home the retailer was safeguarded because every packet of cigarettes bore on it the amount of duty paid. If a retailer sells an unstamped packet he is clearly evading the law, and, if he buys unstamped packets, he knows they have not paid duty. Whereas, here, there was no safeguard at all.

The Magistrate: You must help the Government, as soon as possible, to get recognised marks; that is all I can say.

Mr. Taylor, of the Imports and Exports Department, said, Mr. Longinotto was in error in thinking that cigarettes were stamped at Home; they were in Canada and the States, but not at Home. He was sure of that.

The Magistrate: I don't remember seeing a revenue stamp on my tobacco at home.

Mr. Taylor: Retailers have ample protection if they only buy from B.A. T. agents.

The Magistrate: I must go on with the cases and hear the defence. Dates were fixed, accordingly. Mr. F. X. d'Almeida represented the other defendant.

## TRAIN JOURNEY POSTPONED

A MEAN TRICK.

Inspector Blackman this morning charged a Chinese before Magistrate Orme with the theft of a glass dome used for covering artificial flowers, from the grave of Mr. To Ming, father of the Drs. To, at the Protestant Cemetery yesterday afternoon. He was further charged with being a returned banished.

The accused admitted being a banished, but denied stealing the dome which he said was given to him by a friend.

Inspector Blackman said that accused was arrested in the cemetery with the dome in his possession.

With regard to the other charge, Sergeant Vincent, in charge of the records, said that the accused, was sent away for ten years in 1916 after serving three months for "criminal intent."

Accused said that he arrived here the day before yesterday on his way to Canton from Kwangsi. He had no intention to stay long here, and had, in fact, decided to leave by train this morning.

The Magistrate made him defer his departure for ten months.

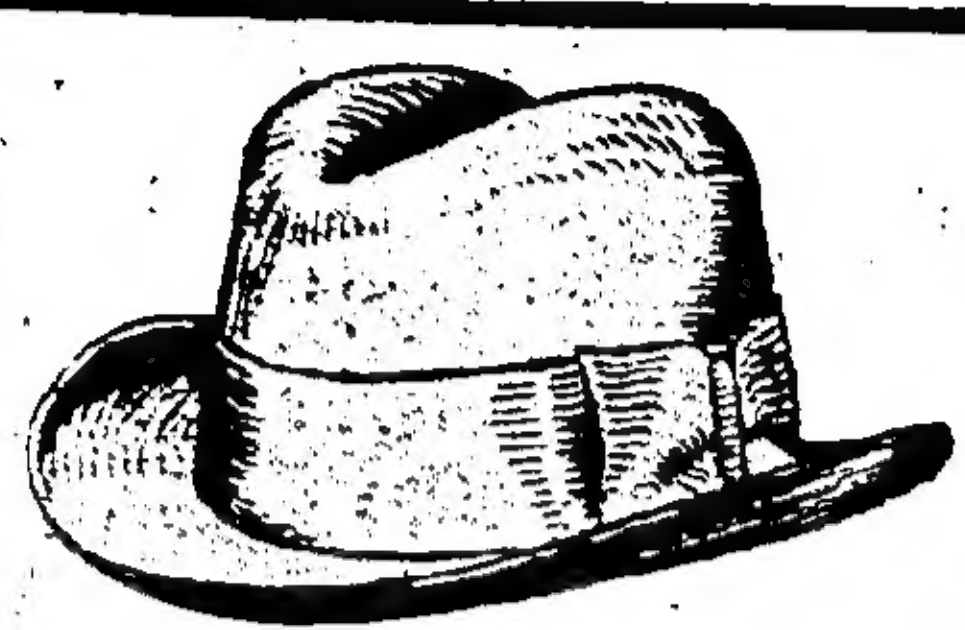
TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.  
CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is shown by a dose of castor oil with effectualness cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

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for

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**ERVEN LUCAS BOLS**

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CONTINUE FOR A FEW DAYS MORE, TO ENABLE  
CUSTOMERS WHO HAVE NOT YET MADE THEIR  
PURCHASES, A FURTHER OPPORTUNITY TO  
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Loose Leaf Binders and Books,  
Novelties for the Home and Office,  
Dennison's Xmas Decorations.

INSPECTION SOLICITED

DER A. WING & CO.

60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

### BIRTH.

NEWMAN.—On September 7, 1921,  
at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. K.  
E. Newman, a son and daughter.

### DEATH.

MEDINA.—On September 8, 1921 at  
Shanghai, Vicente Carlos Me-  
dina, aged 33 years.

## The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1921.

### OF THE MAKING OF LAWS.

Contemplation of the large number  
of new Ordinances to which the  
Governor has recently "assented"  
and of others which are approaching  
their third reading, together with the  
row of fat volumes of laws facing  
us as we write, suggests to us the  
whimsical idea that our legislators  
have their "dog days"—when "it is  
dogged as does it"—and that they,  
like our tail-wagging friends, should  
occasionally be subject to a Muzzling  
Order. There is a sort of law-making  
rabies that infects them, when they run  
round in circles, growling and barking.  
There is no Pasteurising known for  
this, and the result is such an eruption  
of ordinances as we have just remark-  
ed.

The virus is known. It is no  
mystery. Legislators are something  
like a standing army. When you've  
got one, and it has stood for some  
time, it seems a pity not to use it.  
This was done in the case of  
legislators, the natural human ten-  
dency of thinking "pity to waste it"  
may be observed. What we can  
imagine them mentally asking them-  
selves, is the use of being a Legislator  
if you do not legislate? For they are

in the same boat with the journalist  
who sits down very often, not to  
write what he thinks but to think  
what he shall write. The result is  
superfluous legislation, the tinkering  
with old laws in the spirit of the  
idle man who takes the kitchen  
clock to pieces, and the making  
of new ones for which no real  
occasion has offered. Ideally, of  
course, laws are made to cover dis-  
covered needs; as a man goes to a  
shoemaker to have a shoe that pinches,  
so societies call upon their legislators  
to make laws to ease social contacts.  
It is plain that for some special and  
rare discomforts of society, unlikely  
to happen frequently, it is not advis-  
able to make a law, so that even on  
the principle of making laws to cover  
social contingencies, there should be  
some restriction of legislation. For  
example, we do not specially legislate  
against infringements of privacy  
(trespass) committed during panics  
caused by comets hitting the earth.  
Even Hongkong legislators have not  
done that. Perhaps they overlooked  
it. We observe that one or more of  
our local contemporaries have recent-  
ly reproved our legislators for not  
meeting more frequently. Infrequent  
meetings, with their accumulation of  
business, make the job of the news-  
paper reporter and editor more difficult.  
From their point of view, considering  
only their own convenience, rather  
than the commonweal, the complaint  
was well founded. If our legislators  
scrupulously avoided all but really  
necessary law-making, the grievance  
of these newspaper plaintiffs would  
be less noticeable. In any case  
(although as a newspaper our con-  
venience marches with theirs) we are  
not with them in this protest. In-  
stead of asking our legislators to meet  
more frequently, let us provide us  
with "copy" in convenient doses.  
We are going to be altruistic and  
public spirited, and suggest to them  
the advisability of meeting less fre-  
quently, and of doing less when they  
do meet. It is our considered opin-

ion that we have far too many laws  
and ordinances "and" regulations.  
Moses, who as an administrator en-  
joys a reputation not inferior to that  
of our own Governor, managed the  
affairs of a nation with ten. We  
have, at a rough guess, a thousand  
and a half. Of the new ones impen-  
ding, we have already said what we  
had to say, especially of the one  
which gives the Governor-in-Council  
extraordinary "Star Chamber"  
powers. Of the old ones, we have  
previously denounced No. 1 of 1845,  
which contains old-fashioned med-  
dlings which are misused to-day.  
Let us take another old one at  
random. Opening the fattest volume,  
it gapes naturally on No. 1 of 1903,  
the Public Health and Buildings  
Ordinance. Now, that laws relating to  
such important matters are necessary  
we cannot deny. But on reading  
through this one, we find, as we fully  
expected to find, owing to previous  
studies of Hongkong legislation, that  
into quite necessary legislation our  
legislators had put (shall we say?)  
superfluous enthusiasm. There are  
three clauses dealing with something  
we have not got here, namely "com-  
mon lodging houses." Our contri-  
butor "Adversarius," to whom we  
appeal whenever we require an  
authority on law life, informs us that  
a common lodging house is a dross-  
house. He defines it as a Poor  
Man's Hotel, and he confirms our  
impression that there are no such  
things in Hongkong. So we turn to  
the definitions in this Ordinance, to  
ascertain what our legislators of  
eighteen years ago had in their  
minds. They meant by a common  
lodging house "any house or part  
of a house... where male  
persons of the labouring artisan or  
mechanical classes, not being mem-  
bers of the same family, or upwards,  
are housed." Why, it is at once  
evident that they meant a Coolie  
Mess. That is what that is. Our  
coolies cannot afford the rent of  
individual quarters, so they club  
together, and form "messes." If  
ten or more do it, they are subject  
to the unnecessary and unfair bur-  
dens of this Ordinance, which re-  
quires that one of their number shall  
keep a register of the mess. Obviously,  
the law is a "dead letter" if the  
coolies limit their "messes" to the  
number of nine. What happens  
then? Naturally, the very thing of  
which we are complaining. Our  
legislators made another law (we  
forget its number and date, and it  
isn't worth wasting time in search of  
it) under which messes of nine or less  
are interfered with and supervised.  
We shall probably be accused of  
being absurd, unreasonable, and  
impractical (Pot and Kettle) but  
we put it to our legislators as a  
proposition that 300 Ordinances  
should be enough for Hongkong, and  
that they should never make a new  
one except as a substitution in place  
of one dropped. If they had such a  
limit, they would take more time and  
pains and care than they do now;  
and the public would have a chance  
to learn its own laws. Ignorance,  
says a maxim of jurisprudence, is no  
excuse; but if ever a community had  
an excusable ignorance of its own  
laws, that community is Hongkong.  
It needs a lawyer to keep track of  
them; and, as we see, they still keep  
on coming, dropping from the  
olympus up Battery Path as num-  
erous as autumn leaves in Vallombrosa,  
as plentiful as scrap iron in a German  
strafe.

Let a copy of this issue of the  
China Mail be laid, with our respect-  
ful duty, before each member of our  
too feckless legislature, in order that  
this heart-felt and possibly inspired  
appeal may not be in vain.

### "CANTON PROPAGANDA"

Yesterday we published a letter  
from Mr. Eugene Chen in which that  
writer gave a brief but effective Tit  
for our longer Tat. His letter was an  
answer to one of our leading articles  
of Monday last, entitled "Canton Pro-  
paganda." In a covering letter Mr.  
Chen remarks that the China Mail has  
been on the whole not unfair to the  
Canton government, and because of  
that he is disposed to "overlook  
much," and does not say all that he  
is entitled to say regarding our "per-  
sonal attack." We suppose that we  
are expected to be grateful for this  
forbearance. We will do our best.  
At the same time we want to ask him  
how he dares to call it a "personal  
attack," when we expressly mentioned  
in the course of it that we knew  
nothing of him, good or bad, and were  
therefore writing without personal  
prejudice. Did he believe that?  
Did he regard it as a bit of gratuitous  
hypocrisy? If so, he ought to have  
said so, and censured us for it, no  
matter what other claims we might  
have to indulgence. If not, he should  
not persist in calling it a "personal  
attack." It was an honest criticism  
of his writings, and an explanation of  
our reasons for not publishing them.  
We are not obliged to give reasons,  
but as the Canton Information Bureau  
had recently publicly charged another

newspaper with "suppression," after-  
wards withdrawing the charge, we  
thought it desirable to explain to pre-  
vent Canton making itself more  
ridiculous in the same or a like way.  
Perhaps we should each define what  
we mean by a "personal attack." If  
we are criticising a picture that is so  
utterly painted as to move us to say  
that the artist responsible for it is  
obviously, colour-blind and cannot  
draw, we do not consider that an  
attack upon a person, but an attack  
upon a person's work. So with this  
criticism of literature, as propaganda.  
If we didn't explicitly call it good  
literature, we hinted as much. We  
attacked it as bad propaganda, which  
involved the calling of Mr. Chen a bad  
propagandist. If we say that Andre  
Marxell was a writer of doggerel, is  
that a personal attack? He has been  
dead a couple of centuries or so. Of  
Marxell personally, apart from his  
work, we can know as little as we  
know of Mr. Chen, who, for all we  
know of his personality, may not be  
born for a couple of centuries yet to  
come. We have heard (since our  
article appeared) that it is prob-  
able we have met him at the  
Kowloon Cricket Club in the  
old days. If so, we can assure  
him, impolitely but earnestly, that  
we really have forgotten it, and that  
it is impossible we could make any-  
thing like a "personal attack" upon  
him. Now that we hear, in addition,  
that he is the editor of the Canton  
Times, a gallant little paper for which  
we have a certain admiration at times,  
we should very much like to meet  
him. Perhaps, after we have apologi-  
sed for wounding his amour propre,  
we might lay our heads together, and  
co-operate in some way to hasten the  
establishment of Right and the dis-  
cussure of Wrong in this corner of  
the world. In all honesty Baris  
(meaning the China Mail) is willing.

In these circumstances we very  
much regret that we cannot accept  
his view of Sir Edward Grey's speech  
to Parliament in 1914. Naturally, we  
wish we could, for we share the dis-  
grace when our countrymen are de-  
fected in humbug. We fear there is  
no reasonable doubt now that that  
speech—denying certain treaty obliga-  
tions to France—was as false in spirit  
as it was true in word. We regard it,  
historically, as a hypocritical quibble,  
and are as much ashamed of the un-  
questioning way in which the Com-  
munes swallowed it as of the diplomatic  
ingenuity which made it. We were  
as a fact as definitely and distinctly  
pledged to military support of and in  
France as if there had been a written  
text embodying that explicit contract.  
Pledges had been made, without the  
knowledge of Parliament, which Par-  
liament was in honour bound to  
endorse. Frenchmen knew what  
Englishmen did not. The pre-arranged  
obligation was thus actually stronger  
than any "scrap of paper" could  
have been. A most brief and yet fair  
epitome of the Grey speech would be:  
"You are not bound; you are un-  
fettered and free to choose; but if you  
do not do what has been promised in  
your name, you are dishonoured."  
That is the effect that Parliament got.  
That is the effect it had on the ears  
of one who was present that fateful  
night. If Mr. Chen digests his history  
"at the foot of the letter" like this,  
does it not confirm our opinion that  
he is not a suitable historian of Chinese  
affairs, which require so very much  
and such careful "reading between  
the lines"?

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

About 800 pounds of Indian  
opium have been seized by the  
Shanghai Customs Examiners at the  
Whangpoo Wharf. Indian or foreign  
opium, as it is popularly known,  
costs from \$70 to \$100 a pound, un-  
like Chinese opium which costs from  
\$20 to \$30 a pound, so that the  
haul must be worth between \$60,000  
to \$80,000. The drug was landed from  
a French mail steamer recently  
arrived from India and Hongkong  
and now lying at the mouth of the  
river.

In spite of the fact that lotteries  
have been prohibited by the Chinese  
authorities, it is reported by the  
Chinese press that a new lottery is  
about to be started in Shanghai, the  
proceeds of which will be for the  
establishment of docks at Foochow  
and Amoy. The Chinese press, com-  
menting on this, states that after the  
banishment of the lottery shops from  
French territory, they moved into Chi-  
nese territory where, supposedly they  
were ordered by the authorities to be  
suppressed. So far, however, nothing  
has been done in the matter.

Mr. J. B. Ross, Hon. Secretary  
of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club  
announces in an advertisement in  
another part of this issue that in  
accordance with a government notifi-  
cation, the Happy Valley Course is  
available for daily play up to 1 p.m.,  
except on Tuesdays and Sundays  
when it is available all day. Ladies  
may play any day in accordance with  
above. Only two-ball matches are  
allowed on Tuesday and Sunday  
afternoons when ladies are requested  
to play in mixed foursomes, or mixed  
singles only.

### SPECIAL CABLE.

#### DROWNING MYSTERY.

#### FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 15.

An inquest on the body of A.  
Watson, who was found drowned in  
the Whangpoo on Tuesday did not  
solve the mystery of his death. Watson  
was for many years an employee of  
the Municipal health office in Shang-  
hai. The facts point to foul play.  
The inquest was adjourned until next  
Tuesday.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A shoemakers' strike is threat-  
ened in Canton.

One imported case of paratyphoid  
fever, Chinese, was reported yester-  
day.

Events at the Victoria Recrea-  
tion Club Swimming Fete to-morrow  
will include the 100 yards Interport  
Trial.

A sale of Chinese porcelains,  
curios, lacquered ware, etc., will be  
conducted by Messrs. Hughes and  
Hough to-morrow afternoon.

General Leonard Wood, Mr. W.  
Cameron Forbes, and other members  
of the American Mission sailed by  
the C.P.O.S. s.s. "Empress of Asia"  
this morning.

The annual general meeting of  
the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society  
will be held in the Chamber of Com-  
merce Room, City Hall, on Friday,  
September 23, at 5.45 p.m.

Mr. C. T. Surridge who has been  
local agent for the China Mail S.S.  
Co. has now been appointed General  
Agent for the Orient. His headquar-  
ters will remain in Hongkong.

Among the passengers who  
sailed by the C.P.O.S. liner "Empress  
of Asia," today were Mr. and Mrs.  
E. Danenberg, Mrs. Carroll and two  
children, and Mr. D. M. Goodall.

Instead of having troops dispersed  
over the province and stationed in  
certain districts of cities, General  
Chen Ching-ming, Commander-in-  
chief of the Cantonese Army, has  
planned to build barracks in the more  
important centres of outside city  
limits.

Having recently obtained an ad-  
vance in pay of from 240 to 300 cash,  
Shanghai income taxers have just  
demanded a further increase of 30  
cash. The masters have agreed, sub-  
ject to no further increase in pay  
being demanded for a period of five  
years, and this offer has been accept-  
ed.

According to the Eastern Times  
Tls. 1,200,000 worth of watches were  
imported into China last year. Of  
this amount Great Britain claimed  
Tls. 500,000, and France Tls. 130,000,  
while America and Japan showed a  
decline. Where there are so very  
few policemen about, it is just as  
well to have plenty of watches.

In order to sweep the defeated  
Kwangsi militarists entirely out of  
the Kwangsi province, says the  
Canton Times, Lungchow the last  
city at present occupied by the  
remnants of the Kwangsi militarists,  
is now under the fire of the Can-  
tonese troops. About 10,000 soldiers  
have been ordered by General  
Chen, to storm the city, under the  
personal direction of General Liu.

Owing to the scarcity of food  
supplies from the villages, the price  
of rice in Nanning has recently  
reached unprecedented figures. One  
dollar can buy only eight or nine  
catties of rice of very poor quality, a  
price never heard of in Nanning. On  
account of the high price of rice,  
everything there is also going up.  
One catty of pork is now being sold  
for 60 cents, reports the Canton  
Times.

A Chinese was this morning  
charged before Magistrate Orme with  
theft on board the s.s. "Sincheng."  
The steamer was lying alongside the  
China Merchant Company's wharf  
yesterday afternoon when the defend-  
ant walked on board and coolly stole  
a coat containing \$65 in money and  
a fountain pen, which had been left  
on a chair by a Chinese merchant,  
who was busy at the moment attend-  
ing to a friend's luggage. The de-  
fendant, who had no business on the  
wharf, was arrested on the wharf  
Sentence of six months' hard labour  
was passed.

A summons against a man for  
failing to send his son regularly to  
school necessitated the attendance at  
Epping Police Court of five magis-  
trates, four coming from districts of  
five to eight miles, their clerk and his  
assistant, a police inspector, a ser-  
geant, four constables, the school  
attendance officer, and two Pressmen.  
Although the defendant did not  
appear the summons was dismissed.

### SPORT.

#### LAWN BOWLS.

K.C.C. BEAT SHANGHAI.

The Shanghai Interport Bowls  
team played their first match at  
Kowloon yesterday afternoon as  
the guests of the K.C.C., and suffered  
their first defeat by the narrow  
margin of 20-19.

The teams were as follow—  
Shanghai—J. Keele (1), A. J.  
Brown (2), D. McAlister (3) and J.  
Shaw (skip).  
Kowloon—Hunter (1), Overr (2),  
Gibson (3), and McMurtrie (skip).  
A large gathering watched a very  
close and exciting game, the result  
of which was in doubt up to the last  
head.

The visitors started well, scoring  
one point in each of the first five heads.  
Kowloon took the next three heads  
for 3, 3 and 2, respectively, and led  
the visitors by three points. Shang-  
hai took the 9th head for 1,  
Kowloon the 10th for 3, and then the  
visitors asserted themselves and  
scored 7 points in the next four heads.  
Kowloon replied with 7 in the 15th,  
16th and 17th heads and led by 5.  
Shanghai scored 4 in the next two  
heads and the score was Kowloon  
18; Shanghai 17. Kowloon added  
another point in the 18th, play-  
ing with great accuracy, but they  
managed to score only 2 points, and  
thus lost the match by the narrow  
margin of 1 point.

Mr. C. Bond performed the duties  
of umpire, while Messrs J. P. Robin-  
son and H. F. Landers officiated as  
scorers for Kowloon and Shanghai,  
respectively.

At the conclusion of play, the  
gathering adjourned to the Clubhouse,  
where Mr. Brown, in a brief speech,  
welcomed the visiting team and as-  
sured them of the hospitality of the  
K.C.C. They were welcome to make  
the Club their home during their stay.

Mr. Shaw replied for the visit-  
ing team. He said he felt sure they  
would receive a hearty welcome in  
Hongkong and, already, he could see  
that they were not going to be dis-  
appointed.

The K.C.C. have invited the Shang-  
hai players to their concert on Sat-  
urday night, on Monday a gala night  
will be held at the World Theatre,  
when a programme consisting entirely  
of variety will be presented. Mr. A.  
B. Allen has undertaken to organise  
this. The entertainment committee  
of the Lawn Bowls Association is  
arranging a dinner and outings of  
all kinds for the visitors. Mr. N. H.  
Mody has greatly helped in this by  
placing his car at the disposal of the  
committee, without limitation of any  
kind.

THE SCORES.

The full scores were as under—

Head	K.C.C.	Shanghai	Total
No.	Score.	Score.	Total.
1	—	1	1
2	—	1	2
3	—	1	3
4	—	1	4
5	—	1	5
6	3	—	3
7	3	—	3
8	2	8	10
9	—	8	8
10	3	11	14
11	—	11	11
12	—	11	11
13	—	11	11
14	2	13	15
15	3	16	19
16	—	18	18
17	2	18	20
18	—	18	18
19	—	18	18
20	2	20	22
21	—	20	20

Prior to the game the Shanghai  
team was photographed.

#### WATER POLO.

LUSITANO BEAT R.G.A.

Postponed from Monday, the above  
league match in connection with the  
Hongkong Water Polo League was  
played off at the V.R.C. yesterday  
evening when the Lusitano defeated  
the Gunners by 4 goals to nil.  
The game was by no means as one-  
sided as the scores would seem to  
indicate. The Gunners worried the  
Portuguese a lot, and it was only due  
to the latter's sound defence that  
they did not score.

#### TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches are schedul-  
ed for this evening—  
5.15 p.m.—Lusitano v. "Cairo."  
5.45 p.m.—United v. V.R.C.  
The following will represent the  
United in their match against the  
Victorians—A. E. Simmons; J.  
Rodger and J. Leonard; D. Lsing, W.  
Gerrard, E. Railton and J. Finch.

#### LEAGUE TABLE.

(Up to Sept. 14.)

	Goals.	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.
Y.R.C. ....	8	8	0	0	80	4	
United .....	8	7	0	1	42	8	
Lusitano .....	8	6	0	2	37	16	
R.G.A. ....	8	4	0	4	46	28	
Wills .....	7	1	0	6	11	32	
"Taslar" .....	7	1	0	6	7	63	
"Pozzlo" .....	8	0	0	8	4	77	

### POSSESSION OF ARMS.

#### PROVED AGAINST WATCHMAN.

15 MONTHS JAIL AWARDED.

Fifteen months' imprisonment was  
the sentence passed at the Police  
Court yesterday upon an Indian  
watchman named Sultan Shah, em-  
ployed by the military authorities at  
the Garrison School, who was pro-  
nounced guilty of having been in  
unlawful possession of arms. Two  
magistrates—Mr. G. N. Orme and Mr.  
R. E. Lindsell—sat to try the case.  
Mr. D. Burlingham A.S.P. appearing  
to prosecute and Mr. Leo Longinotto  
for the defence.

Mr. Burlingham gave evidence of a  
raid carried out in the early morning  
of September 8 when he went to the  
Garrison School accompanied by  
three Indian police officers. Five  
Indians were sleeping in an  
outhouse one of them being the  
defendant from underneath whose  
pillow certain keys were  
taken. While opening the door of a  
small storeroom near the outhouse  
witness heard the noise of someone  
running away and saw a police ser-  
geant chasing the defendant who got  
away. The other four Indians were  
taken into custody. Two of the keys  
found under the defendant's pillow  
fitted a camphor wood box which  
was later found to contain two auto-  
matic pistols, a revolver, 188 rounds  
of ammunition and other articles  
bearing the defendant's name in-  
cluding some Post Office documents  
relating to money orders and parcels  
despatched. The defendant gave  
himself up to the police later on in  
the morning.

After corroborative evidence had  
been tendered Mr. Longinotto indi-  
cated that the defence would  
be that others had access  
to the box and that the re-  
volvers were placed there during the  
defendant's absence. In the course of  
his evidence the defendant explained  
that the day before the search he was  
away at Macao all day and at 7 p.m.  
he opened the box in order to lock up  
a sum of money amounting to Rs.  
690. He saw a revolver in the box  
then but did not report it because he  
assumed that it belonged to a country-  
man who had a duplicate key of the  
box. He ran away when the police  
were searching because he was  
frightened and lost his head. The  
arms were not his and he knew  
nothing about them.

Mr. Lindsell asked the defendant  
whether he would allow a friend to  
have a duplicate key of a box where  
he kept Rs. 690. He replied that the  
man was a friend of eight years' stand-  
ing and came from the same village  
in India.

Two witnesses were called to say  
that the other man was there con-  
tinually and often put things in the  
box and Mr. Orme, after Mr.  
Longinotto had addressed the Court,  
announced that the charge against the  
defendant was held to have been  
proved.

Mr. Burlingham pressed for the  
maximum penalty of imprisonment  
without the option of a fine, mention-  
ing his suspicion that arms were in  
this manner being passed through to  
India.

Mr. Orme said that putting the best  
construction they could on the posses-  
sion of the revolvers it was a very  
serious offence for a watchman to  
commit. The sentence was imprison-  
ment for fifteen months.

### THE GARDEN CITY.

#### LAST NIGHT'S GALA.

BAND CONCERT BY WILLS.

To celebrate the institution of a  
new railway link at Hommutin by the  
Kowloon-Canton Railway the residents  
of the Garden City and their friends  
had a gala night last night, when the  
Band of the Wiltshire Regiment gave  
a fine concert programme which was  
much enjoyed by all present.

#### PROGRAMME.

- The following was the programme—  
1. March.... Our Battalion.....  
Rushworth.  
2. Overture.... Poet and Peasant...  
Suppe.  
3. Selection.... Irene..... Tierney.  
4. Hungarian Dances.... 5 and 6...  
Brahms.  
5. Selection.... Il Trovatore.... Verdi.  
6. Song.... Good bye.... Tosti.  
7. Selection.... The Whiffing....  
Chappelle.  
8. Waltz.... Song d'Automne.....  
Joyce.  
9. Selection.... Maid of the Moor-  
lands.... Fraser Simpson.  
10. Two Step.... The Wedding Glide  
Hirsch.  
God Save the King.

#### RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's  
Pain-Balm for Rheumatism? If  
not, you are wasting time, for the former  
this balm runs on the border it is to  
cure. Get a bottle today, a pip it with  
a vigorous massage to the afflicted part  
and you will be surprised and delighted  
at the relief obtained. For sale by all  
Chemists and Storekeepers.



3, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL  
HONGKONG.







# SHIPPING

## P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).  
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

### PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KEYPER"	9,000	18th Sept. at 11 a.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Marseilles and London.
"KHIVA"	9,000	14th Oct. at 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & A'warp.
"KARDINIA"	8,800	25th Oct. at 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & A'warp.
"KARMALA"	9,000	11th Nov. at 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & A'warp.

### BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA"	7,000	18th Sept. at 10 a.m.	Calcutta, via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
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### EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	22nd Sept. at 11 a.m.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ANAFURA"	8,000	17th Oct. at 11 a.m.	

### SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"SARDINIA"	6,600	28th Sept. at 11 a.m.	Japan via Shanghai.
"GREGORY APCAR"	8,000	26th Sept. at 11 a.m.	Shanghai and Japan.

### SPECIAL STEAMER.

The P. & O. s.s. "EGYPT" is expected to leave Hongkong on or about the 16th January, 1922, taking passengers and cargo for MARSEILLES and LONDON, calling at Bombay.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.R.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta via Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans for comfort.  
Refrigerators and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. Passengers are requested to call at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.  
For further information, Passage Fare, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents

**E. HING & CO.**  
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,  
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.  
Also Shipchandery Articles.  
Telephone No. 1115. 25, Wing Woe Street, Central.

## N. Y. K.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA OR VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIWA MARU ... Thursday, 28th Sept. at 11 a.m.  
SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 2nd Oct. at 11 a.m.  
FUSHIMI MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 19th Nov. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTIWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KITANO MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept. at 5 p.m.  
INABA MARU ... Friday, 30th Sept. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU ... Middle of October.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW & MARSEILLES.

LISBON MARU ... Monday, 3rd October.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.  
NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Oct. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & OUBAN PORT via PANAMA.

DAKAR MARU ... Tuesday, 20th September.  
DURBAN MARU ... Thursday, 20th Oct.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Monday, 19th September.  
KAWACHI MARU ... Middle of November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore and Penang.

TATSUNO MARU ... Sunday, 25th Sept.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

NAGANO MARU ... Saturday, 24th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.  
MATSUYAMA MARU ... Saturday, 24th Sept.  
SANDUKI MARU ... Sunday, 25th Sept.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

E. H. KAMEI, Manager.

Telephone No. 2924

## SHIPPING.

### PILFERAGE LIABILITY.

#### IMPORTANT LIVERPOOL JUDGMENT.

At Liverpool County Court, his Honour Judge Dowdall gave judgment of some importance to shipowners, inasmuch as it endorsed the contentions of shipowners that they were right in contracting out of liability for loss through pilferage by inserting in the bill of lading an exception to that effect.

The action was one in which Messrs. Oscar Gantes & Co., fruit importers, of Liverpool, sought to recover from the Moss Steamship Co. sums of £52 9s. 9d. and £10 10s. in respect of short deliveries of bags of figs by the steamers "Assiout" and "Amasis." The goods were landed at Liverpool in November last, and the missing bags could not be traced when the quays and sheds were cleared.

The main defence was an exception clause in the bill of lading to the effect that the shipowners should not be responsible for losses due to pilferage, as this was a risk which could be covered by insurance. In the case of the "Assiout" evidence was given of pilferage having taken place, and his Honour, found for the defendants on this ground, holding that the clause exempted the shipowners. In the case of the "Amasis" he postponed judgment.

Mr. J. H. Layton, instructed by Mr. F. H. Henri, was for the plaintiffs; and Mr. R. E. Gerhing, instructed by Messrs. Charles Lightbound and Co., for the defendants.

#### THE JUDGMENT.

Judge Dowdall reviewed the circumstances of the case, and said:—The shipowners rely on four defences. First, it is said that there is not sufficient evidence of shortage. The method of discharge was that which is usual in Liverpool. The ship arrived on the 8th of November, 1920, and finished her discharge on the 18th of November, not tally being taken ex-ship. Being a general ship, the ship's managers, who have their own master porter department, appointed themselves master porters and took charge of the cargo on discharge, ex-ship, on behalf of all concerned.

From the 13th of November onwards the plaintiffs called constantly and obtained delivery on most of their goods, but it was not until the 8th of December that the master porters admitted short delivery of 20 bags, and on the 7th of January, 1921, the plaintiffs claimed on the defendants for the shortage. Inasmuch as goods lying some weeks on the quay and in the sheds may get mis-delivered or even be stolen it has been held that the tally ex-ship is not conclusive evidence of the quantity delivered ex-ship, but unless it were taken usually be impossible for merchants to prove short delivery, and as there were no special circumstances in this case I hold that the 20 bags were short delivered ex-ship.

The next defence is that the bill of lading exempts the ship from liability for loss capable of being covered by insurance. But Mr. Anderson testified in this case as other witnesses have done in similar cases that underwriters do not insure against mere disappearance of goods in transit, and as this evidence is not disputed the ship would have to prove loss by some particular risk or possibly some particular alternative risks, which has not been done, unless it be in the way set up in the third defence, which is as follows:—

"The bill of lading provides that a sworn statement by a person in the service of the shipowners or their agents that the goods were received or shipped and (or) another that they could not be found or stating their loss, shall be conclusive evidence that they have been stolen or pilfered."

On the 27th of June, 1921, the chief officer of the "Amasis" made a sworn statement that 3,199 bags of figs were shipped at Smyrna and that all on board were delivered at Liverpool. He adds that 3,179 bags were delivered to the plaintiffs. It is obvious that this addition rests, so far as the chief officer is concerned, on hearsay, and I should therefore reject it from his statement, but as the fact has been otherwise proved and is admitted this makes no difference.

It is open to contracting parties to agree that particular evidence shall raise a presumption of a particular fact, and however desirable it may be, especially in cases of pilferage, which strikes at commerce, that those who are responsible for the custody of goods should be subject to cross-examination there is nothing illegal in avoiding this necessity in a case such as this, and I am therefore bound to presume that these bags were lost by pilferage, which is an accepted risk. In this particular case there is no reason to doubt that the presumption accords with the principle or to suppose that anything of value would have been elicited by cross-examination of the witnesses who might have been called if they had been detained from court.

This makes it unnecessary for me to give a decision on the fourth defence, but as the point has been argued I will refer to it. The bill of lading provides that the shipowners are not liable for any claim for short delivery unless notice in writing of the claim, with full particulars of the

## Lumbago

Do away with it, once and for all. Half a teaspoonful of Kruschen's Lumbago Salt is a sure remedy for lumbago, rheumatism, and all other pains in the back and limbs. It is a natural salt, and does not harm the system. It is a sure remedy for lumbago, rheumatism, and all other pains in the back and limbs. It is a natural salt, and does not harm the system.

## Kruschen Salts

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

## FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

### CHAIRS

I.—In Victoria, with two Bearers.  
Quarter hour, ..... 10 cents  
Half hour, ..... 20  
One hour, ..... 35  
Three hours, ..... 60  
Six hours, ..... 70  
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ..... \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 4.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.  
Hour, ..... 0.50 cents  
Three hours, ..... 1.00  
Six hours, ..... 1.50  
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ..... 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.  
With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, ..... \$0.15 ..... \$0.30  
Half hour, ..... 0.30 ..... 0.40  
One hour, ..... 0.50 ..... 0.80  
Two hours, ..... 0.50 ..... 0.80  
Three hours, ..... 0.70 ..... 1.00  
Six hours, ..... 1.00 ..... 1.50  
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ..... 1.50 ..... 2.00

### RICKSHAS

I.—In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes, ..... 5 cents  
Quarter hour, ..... 10  
Half hour, ..... 15  
One hour, ..... 20  
Every subsequent hour, ..... 20

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, ..... 5 cents  
Half hour, ..... 10  
One hour, ..... 15  
Every subsequent hour, ..... 10

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra box or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than—

4th mile—single ..... 75 cents ..... 1 hour  
return ..... \$1.00 ..... 2 hours

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—single ..... \$1.50 ..... 4 hours  
return ..... \$1.50 ..... 4 hours

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—single ..... \$1.75 ..... 4 hours  
return ..... \$2.00 ..... 4 hours

Beyond 8th to 10th mile—single ..... \$2.00 ..... 4 hours  
return ..... \$2.50 ..... 4 hours

Fares for journeys beyond the 10th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Taipo Road.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### REPORT FOR 1920.

The report of the Messageries Maritimes for 1920 says that during the year the company was able to utilise its ships freely, but under the system of licences which only came to an end in January, 1921, and in virtue of which, for a considerable portion of the year under review, the State reserved for itself a considerable amount of passenger accommodation and cargo space on the greater number of the company's vessels. The mail services were carried on under the provisional regime instituted by the agreement of August 2, 1919, and with the reduced number of ships which the losses of the war had left available.

As regards the commercial lines, the report says, the council of administration devoted itself to the resumption and development of the pre-war services, and to introducing into the sailing programmes of the ships serving these lines as much regularity as was compatible with the circumstances. Thus, for example, the company resumed its commercial sailings from Antwerp to the Far East, increased the number of voyages to Indo-China, and placed a certain number of steamers on the direct route London-Marseilles-Black Sea, whereas before the war this line was cut into two sections, one from London to Marseilles, and the other from Marseilles to the Black Sea.

On the other hand, the company created a cargo service from Antwerp to India which enabled them to suppress the Colombo-Calcutta branch line and to employ the steamer "Duplex," which carried on that service in another traffic for which it was more suitable. In order to place the company in a position to carry on the lines enumerated above with the necessary frequency, the purchase was made of four large ex-German cargo steamers which formed a portion of the 150,000 tons ceded by the British to the French Government under agreements which were concluded in the course of 1920.

These four steamers, of an average size of 11,500 tons gross, represent an increase of 46,695 for the cargo fleet, the total capacity of which is 176,002 tons for twenty steamers, among which is the "Commissaire-Ramel," of 11,500 tons, built by the Societe Provinciale des Constructions Navales for account of the State, which handed the vessel over to the company in the month of March to replace a ship that had been lost.

The expenses of the company were considerably increased during the year owing to the persistent tension of the exchanges.

With regard to the passenger steamers, the report states that two

vessels are under construction for account of the administration, one by the Societe Provinciale des Constructions Navales, and the other by the Chantiers de la Gironde; these will have to be handed over to the company entrusted with the working of the mail services in replacement of two vessels lost by the Messageries Maritimes under the regime of general requisition.

The council of administration, the report says, has endeavoured to develop as much as possible certain auxiliary forms of business which are complementary to the principal operations of the company. Thus, in agreement with other companies, the Societe de Navigation Danubienne was created, as well as the Societe "Les Consommateurs de Pétrole."

The report examines in detail the new agreements which have been concluded with the State. A new company is to be created, the greater part of the capital of which will be contributed by the Messageries Maritimes, and which as soon as it is constituted will take over the rights and obligations resulting from the former convention. It will be managed by a council of administration, certain members of which will be appointed by the Government. The Messageries Maritimes will cede to this new company those of its passenger steamers which, constructed in view of the services which will have to be carried on, would not be employed on the private lines. In other words, it is the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes which will manage the services for account of the new company.

In return for these assets of various sorts, the new company will pay to the Messageries Maritimes, by monthly instalments, an annual sum representing the total services of the 5 per cent loan, and the service of a portion (41,473,624 francs out of 54,756,500 francs) of the 3 per cent debentures, a proportionate part of the general expenses, and finally, interest at the rate of 6 per cent on a part of the share capital. The future company will be constituted with a capital of 60,000,000 francs, one-quarter of which will be paid up. The profit and loss account of the Messageries Maritimes for last year shows a credit balance of 4,993,029 francs. The general meeting fixed the dividend at 15 francs per share on the preference and the ordinary shares. An extraordinary general meeting held subsequently authorised the raising of 150,000,000 francs by means of several issues of debentures. These issues will be made on the simple decision of the council of administration in such form, at such time, and on such conditions as the council may determine.

## SHIPPING

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### GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

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VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS. TONS. LEAVE HONGKONG.

\*KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 ..... Sept. 18th.

\*SEIKYO MARU ..... 22,000 ..... Oct. 2nd.

\*PERIA MARU ..... 22,000 ..... Oct. 15th at 10.30 a.m.

\*TAIYO MARU ..... 22,000 ..... Oct. 28th.

\*FIBERIA MARU ..... 22,000 ..... Nov. 15th.

\*TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 ..... Nov. 28th.

\*Calling at Keelung.

\*Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO.

SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLENDINO, ARIKA & IQUITQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAL ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS. TONS. LEAVE HONGKONG.

\*ANYO MARU ..... 18,700 ..... Sept. 25th.

For full information regarding passengers' freight and sailing, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building, Tel. Nos. 274 & 275.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Cabins.

at Saloons. Excellent Cooking.

SWATOW, AMOY & POOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP. CAPTAIN. LEAVING.

\*HAILONG ..... Capt. W. Couper ..... FRIDAY, 16th Sept., at 2 p.m.

\*HAILONG ..... Capt. W. C. Parnham ..... TUESDAY, 20th Sept., at 2 p.m.

\*HAILONG ..... Capt. A. H. Stewart ..... FRIDAY, 23rd Sept., at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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## HOUSEHOLD COAL

We are prepared to accept orders for HOUSEHOLD COAL

re-ordered in Hongkong at the following prices:—

Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road), \$22.00 per ton.

Bowen Road and Lower Levels

and Kowloon, \$21.00 per ton.

TERMS:—CASH WITH ORDER.

(CHEQUES PAYABLE TO "KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION")

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

HEAD OFFICE—TIENTSIN.

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## THE "CHINA MAIL"

### NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, and necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$4 per annum, per quarter and per month, in advance.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible—the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts. per copy.

The "China Mail" is delivered free at subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.



## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Roster's Service to the China Mail.)

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

## INTERNATIONAL COURT JUDGES ELECTED.

GENEVA, September 14.

Professor Huber (Switzerland) was elected to an international judgeship on the 5th. Ballot. The result of the voting of the Council was identical with the Assembly's balloting with the exception that the Council did not select Alvarez and Huber but appointed Baron Descamps (Belgium) and Mr. Nyholm (Denmark). Consequently the sitting of the Assembly was suspended to enable the result of the balloting to be referred to the Council.

LATER.

Professor John Moore (United States) was elected on the second ballot to a judgeship in the international court of justice. The third and fourth ballots for the eleventh and last judgeship produced negative results. The proceedings then adjourned.

GENEVA, September 14.

The council of the League elected Professor Huber (Switzerland) and M. Nyholm (Denmark), thus completing the election of eleven judges.

LATER.

After completing the election of eleven judges by adding Professor Huber and Mr. Nyholm, the Assembly elected four supplementary judges, namely Senhor Alvarez (Chile), M. Negulesco (Rumania), Mr. Wang (China) and M. Yovanovitch (Yugo-Slavia).

GENEVA, September 14.

A conflict of views arose between the Assembly and the Council as to whether M. Alvarez or M. Descamps was elected, as the latter has obtained an absolute majority of three successive ballots of the Council. Finally the Assembly decided that a joint committee of three members from the Assembly and three from the Council should mediate on the matter.

## CROWN COLONIES.

## NO DEFINITE SCHEME FOR NEW FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, September 14.

The Colonial Office is ignorant of any definite scheme for a new form of administration of the Crown Colonies as outlined in the Times. It is pointed out that there are obvious difficulties in devising a homogeneous scheme for dividing the Empire into sections, apart from the material diversity of its component parts which is reflected in the wide differences of its administration. Suggestions have been made in the House of Commons and elsewhere for closer union of the East African colonies, also the West Indies, but have not yet reached the stage of definite decision. The presence of certain colonial Governors in England is accidental and is merely due to the fact that they are on leave.

## ANTI-WASTE CRUSADE.

## ANOTHER CHAMPION GAINS THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, September 14.

The by-election at West Lewisham resulted as follows:—  
Sir Philip Dawson (Conservative anti-waste) ..... 9,427  
Lieut-Commander Windham (anti-waste) ..... 8,580  
Mr. Rafferty (Independent Liberal) ..... 6,211

## MARRIED AT REGISTRY OFFICE.

## VENIZELLOS WEDS DAUGHTER OF WEALTHY MERCHANT.

LONDON, September 14.

M. Venizelos was married in London at a registry office to Miss Schilizzi, daughter of a wealthy Greek merchant. The honeymoon will be spent on the Continent after which they will depart on a six months' visit to America where M. Venizelos will lecture on the League of Nations.

## DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

## AMERICA SENDS INVITED POWERS PROPOSED AGENDA.

WASHINGTON, September 14.

The Government has sent all the powers invited to participate in the disarmament conference a list of the topics suggested for discussion.

LATER.

The list of topics for the conference is merely tentative and calculated to serve as a basis of agreement. Immediate replies are not expected as time is required to study the list and exchange opinions with regard to possible objections.

## BUBONIC PLAGUE IN BRIBANE.

## SIX INFECTED RATS DISCOVERED.

BRISBANE, September 14.

It has transpired that the man who died on August 23 was a victim of bubonic plague. Another case of plague is reported in South Brisbane where six infected rats have been discovered.

## CANADA'S LOST TRADE.

## \$110,000,000 DECREASE IN AUGUST.

OTTAWA, September 14.

Canada's total trade for August decreased \$110,000,000, the exports and imports falling about equally.

## CANTON FOREIGN TRADE.

## A TRADE AGREEMENT.

## QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## In the House of Commons Mr.

Harmaworth, in reply to Mr. Wise (C.U. Iford), who asked if Germany had signed any trade agreement with China, stated that an agreement between China and Germany has been signed and ratified on July 1 last. The following is a summary of the principal points:

Germany and China exchange diplomatic and consular representatives, who are to enjoy the same treatment as those of other countries.

Germany renounces her claim to consular jurisdiction in China.

Germans obtain rights of travel and residence and of engaging in industry and commerce in China, but only in places open to nationals of other Powers.

While in principle subject to the tariff laws of China, Germans will, in fact, continue to benefit by the conventional tariff in force for nationals of the Treaty Powers until a Chinese national tariff is brought into force. As regards the German tariff, China is to have the benefit of Article 264 of the Treaty of Versailles.

Apart from the expenses of the internment of German prisoners, Germany will hand over to China a sum equal to half the value of the German property in China already liquidated plus half the value of the German property sequestered, but not yet liquidated. This sum will consist of cash to the amount of \$4,000,000; the balance, as yet undetermined, will consist of Tientsin-Pukow and Hukuang Railway bonds.

## CHINA COAST.

## SHIPPING PERSONALS.

## LATEST CHANGES.

Mr. W. Shaw, chief officer, "Ichang," is on leave.

Mr. C. B. Adkins, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Ichang."

Mr. J. D. Fraser, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Hsin Peking."

Captain A. R. McEachran of the "Hangchow," has gone master, "Ningpo."

Mr. G. L. C. Johnson, chief officer, "Hsin Peking," has gone acting master, "Hangchow."

Mr. W. G. McKenzie, second officer, "Paoting," has gone second officer, "Fengtien."

Mr. P. W. Todd, second engineer, "Pakhoi," has gone second engineer, "Whangpu."

Mr. E. F. Casey, supernumerary second officer, "Luenho," has gone supernumerary second officer, "Kuang-sing."

Mr. P. Jowitt, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Choyang."

Mr. W. A. Balch, acting chief officer, "Choyang," has gone second officer, same ship.

Mr. W. H. Kernan, second officer, "Choyang," has gone supernumerary second officer, "Waishing."

Mr. A. McNay, third engineer, "Hangsang," has gone third engineer, "Suwo."

Mr. T. A. Malcolm, third engineer, "Suwo," has gone third engineer, "Hangsang."

Mr. J. S. Masson, from leave, has gone chief officer, "Taksang."

Mr. R. A. Dowds, second officer, "Taksang," has gone supernumerary second officer, "Chipsing."

Mr. J. T. Gale, second officer, "Taksang," has gone second officer, "Taisang."

Mr. B. Griffiths, supernumerary second officer, "Chipsing," has gone second officer, "Taksang."

Mr. L. McRae, second officer, "Yannis," has gone second officer, "Namsang."

Mr. W. Jones, second officer, "Namsang," has gone second officer, "Yannis."

Mr. G. E. Vaughan, chief officer, "Taksang," has gone chief officer, "Yaishing."

James Young, who has just died at Godalming at the age of 92, leaves a widow aged 90 years, and five sons, five daughters, thirty-two grandchildren, twenty-seven great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

Thomas Farrow, who was sentenced to four years in connection with the Farrow's Bank frauds, has arrived at Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight, from Wormwood Scrubs.

Mr. Villiers, as a young man, found art at the Royal Academy Schools tiresome and uninteresting, and welcomed the opportunity of work on a panorama of the Franco-Prussian war, then drawing to a close.

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A TERRIBLE RIDE.

Egypt, Villiers describes as a happy hunting ground for war correspondents for many years after Arabi's rising and he had his fill of fighting.

He recovered from an attack of fever just in time to see a brush with Osman Digna, and to be in the fight depicted by Kipling in "The Light that Failed."

The war correspondent in those days was in the first line of the fighting.

How I got out I hardly know.

A great source of anxiety to me was my horse. . . . Once or twice, as I lay flat along the animal's back, urging him onward with my spurs, Arabs would leap out at me from the smoke and poise their spears ready to strike.

I fired my revolver at any dusky form I saw emerging from the smoke, but still the figures flitted.

Buller's intact square diverted the attention of the enemy on that occasion and gave the soldiers a chance to rally. Then they advanced in line and captured the guns. That was the turning-point of the battle.

WITH WOLSELEY TO KHARTOUM.

Villiers took part in the expedition which was sent to relieve Gordon at Khartoum—and arrived too late. Eight correspondents accompanied the expedition, and of these four were killed and one was wounded.

Sir Herbert Stewart, who was given the command of the Desert column, was one of the Wolseley gang, as the officers, who enjoyed that General's confidence were called and led the gallant 2,000 who formed the "forlorn hope."

Kitchener—then a captain—was disappointed at not being chosen to take part in the Gordon expedition.

Mr. Villiers describes the way in which the news of Gordon's death came to the waiting force:

I was awakened by a sentry whose post was near me. The sound of rowlocks came down the stream. "Hail who goes there?" shouted the sentry. "Friend," came a voice from the boat.

We feared the worst. When the sun arose on our camp so hushed was the little fort that the reveille brought no wondrous stir. From mouth to mouth was whispered: "Khartoum has fallen."

Our advent on the Nile had but been the signal for the sack of Khartoum and for Gordon's doom.

Mr. Villiers also tells of a Royal party at Mar Lodge, at which the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward) was present, and at which Lord Charles Beresford amused himself by trying to trip the Prince and the Earl of Elphinstone into an empty log basket which stood by the hearth.

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